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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

HAGHIGHATIAN, MINA

ART UNIT

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1616

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt of Amendments and Remarks filed on 03/25/08 is acknowledged. Claims 1-5, 7, 15 and 19 have been amended and claims 8-14 and 20-30 have been cancelled. Accordingly, claims **1-7 and 15-19** remain pending.

Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from the previous Office Action are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set of rejections and/or objections presently being applied to the instant application.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims **1-7 and 15-19** are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of U.S. Patent No. 7,090,830. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the examined claims would have been obvious over the reference claims. Here claims **1-7 and 15-19** are drawn to an article for use in an aerosol device for producing an aerosol comprising a substrate and a drug. The reference claims are drawn to a composition for delivery of a drug comprising a condensation aerosol wherein the drug is a heat stable drug. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have implemented the article in the process of making the composition. In other words, the article for preparing the compositions of the instant claims would have been obvious over the compositions of U.S. Patent No. 7,090,830.

Claims **1-7 and 15-19** are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of co-pending Application No. 10/633,876. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the examined claims would have been obvious over the reference claims. Here claims **1-7 and 15-19** are drawn to an article for use in an aerosol device for producing an aerosol comprising a substrate and a drug. The

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reference claims are drawn to a device for producing a condensation aerosol comprising a chamber, a substrate and a drug composition. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have implemented the article of the instant claims in the device of the reference claims for making the condensation aerosol composition. In other words, the article for preparing the compositions of the instant claims would have been obvious over the device of the reference claims. The drugs in both sets of claims are the same.

Claims **1-7 and 15-19** are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of co-pending Applications No.10/437,643; 10/057,197 and 10/057,198. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the examined claims would have been obvious over the reference claims. Here claims **1-7 and 15-19** are drawn to an article for use in an aerosol device for producing an aerosol comprising a substrate and a drug. Claims of '643 are drawn to a condensation aerosol for delivery of a drug amine, the claims of '197 are drawn to a method of generating an aerosol and claims of '198 are drawn to a method of delivering an active compound in a form of a condensate. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have implemented the article of the instant claims in the methods and compositions of the reference claims. In other words, the article for preparing the compositions of the instant claims would have been obvious over the device of the reference claims.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MINA HAGHIGHATIAN whose telephone number is (571)272-0615. The examiner can normally be reached on core office hours.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on 571-272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Mina Haghighatian/

Mina Haghighatian
Primary Examiner
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